

Set Items Description

```
? set hi *:set hi *
HIGHLIGHT set on as '*'
*HIGHLIGHT set on as '*'
? b 411
17mar04 15:12:39 User217743 Session D636.2
$0.00 0.072 DialUnits File410
$0.00 Estimated cost File410
$0.02 TELNET
$0.02 Estimated cost this search
$0.02 Estimated total session cost 0.231 DialUnits
File 411:DIALINDEX(R)
```

DIALINDEX(R)
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corporation plc

*** DIALINDEX search results display in an abbreviated
*** *** format unless you enter the SET DETAIL ON
command. *** ? set files allscience
You have 250 files in your file list.
(To see banners, use SHOW FILES command)
? s (bovine or bos or cow or cattle) and (vegf or vpf or
glioma-derived()vascular()endothelial()cell()mitogen or
folliculo()stellate)
Your SELECT statement is:
s (bovine or bos or cow or cattle) and (vegf or vpf or
glioma-derived()vascular()endothelial()cell()mitogen or
folliculo()stellate)

Items	File
1	2: INSPEC_1969-2004/Mar W1
526	5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2004/Mar W1
2	6: NTIS_1964-2004/Mar W2
11	8: Ei Compendex(R)_1970-2004/Mar W1
1	9: Business &
Industry(R)_Jul/1994-2004/Mar 16	5 10:
AGRICOLA_70-2004/Jan	
2	15: ABI/Inform(R)_1971-2004/Mar 17
27	16: Gale Group PROMT(R)_1990-2004/Mar
17	2 19: Chem.Industry
Notes_1974-2004/ISS 200410	14 20: Dialog
Global Reporter_1997-2004/Mar 17	349 34:
SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-2004/Mar W1	
10	35: Dissertation Abs Online_1861-2004/Feb
25	47: Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)_1959-2004/Mar
17	20 50: CAB Abstracts_1972-2004/Feb

<-----User Break----->
ul
? s (bovine or bos or cow or cattle) and (vegf or vpf or
glioma-derived()vascular()endothelial()cell()mitogen or
folliculo()stellate)and py<1988
Your SELECT statement is:
s (bovine or bos or cow or cattle) and (vegf or vpf or
glioma-derived()vascular()endothelial()cell()mitogen or
folliculo()stellate)and py<1988

Items File

3	5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2004/Mar W1
1	50: CAB Abstracts_1972-2004/Feb
2	73: EMBASE_1974-2004/Mar W1
1	94: JICST-EPlus_1985-2004/Mar W1
Examined 50 files	
5	155: MEDLINE(R)_1966-2004/Mar W2
1	203: AGRIS_1974-2004/Feb
Examined 100 files	
Examined 150 files	
1	434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref
Sci_1974-1989/Dec	1 444: New England
Journal of Med._1985-2004/Mar W2	Examined 200
files	
1	654: US Pat.Full_1976-2004/Mar 16
Examined 250 files	

9 files have one or more items; file list includes 250
files. One or more terms were invalid in 67 files.

? rrf
Your last SELECT statement was:
S (BOVINE OR BOS OR COW OR CATTLE) AND (VEGF
OR VPF OR GLIOMA-DERIVED()-
VASCULAR()ENDOTHELIAL()CELL()MITOGEN OR
FOLLICULO()STELLATE)AND PY<1988 Ref Items
File

Items	File
N1	5 155: MEDLINE(R)_1966-2004/Mar W2
N2	3 5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2004/Mar W1
N3	2 73: EMBASE_1974-2004/Mar W1
N4	1 50: CAB Abstracts_1972-2004/Feb
N5	1 94: JICST-EPlus_1985-2004/Mar W1
N6	1 203: AGRIS_1974-2004/Feb
N7	1 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref
Sci_1974-1989/Dec N8	1 444: New England
Journal of Med._1985-2004/Mar W2 N9	1 654:
US Pat.Full_1976-2004/Mar 16	
N10	0 2: INSPEC_1969-2004/Mar W1

9 files have one or more items; file list includes 250
files.

- Enter P or PAGE for more -

? b n1-n9
17mar04 15:16:59 User217743 Session D636.3
\$12.30 5.467 DialUnits File411
\$12.30 Estimated cost File411
\$1.25 TELNET
\$13.55 Estimated cost this search
\$13.57 Estimated total session cost 5.698 DialUnits
SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/Mar W2
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp.
*File 155: Medline has been reloaded. Accession numbers
have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 154 for details.
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2004/Mar W1
(c) 2004 BIOSIS
File 73:EMBASE 1974-2004/Mar W1

(c) 2004 Elsevier Science B.V.
 File 50:CAB Abstracts 1972-2004/Feb
 (c) 2004 CAB International
 File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/Mar W1
 (c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
 File 203:AGRI 1974-2004/Feb
 Dist by NAL, Intl Copr. All rights reserved
 File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
 (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
 File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2004/Mar
 W2

(c) 2004 Mass. Med. Soc.
 File 654:US Pat.Full. 1976-2004/Mar 16
 (c) Format only 2004 The Dialog Corp.
 *File 654: US published applications now online. See HELP
 NEWS 654 for details. Reassignments current through
 December 2, 2003.

Set Items Description

 ? s (bovine or bos or cow or cattle) and (vegf or vpf or
 glioma-derived()vascular()endothelial()cell()mitogen or
 folliculo()stellate)and py<1988 Processing
 640805 BOVINE
 265991 BOS
 150306 COW
 855122 CATTLE
 35174 VEGF
 1654 VPF
 25 GLIOMA-DERIVED
 3010326 VASCULAR
 387909 ENDOTHELIAL
 8944341 CELL
 148275 MITOGEN
 0
 GLIOMA-DERIVED(W)VASCULAR(W)ENDOTHELIAL(W)
 CELL(W)MITOGEN 1104 FOLLICULO
 24364 STELLATE
 890 FOLLICULO(W)STELLATE
 28029103 PY<1988
 S1 16 (BOVINE OR BOS OR COW OR CATTLE)
 AND (VEGF OR VPF OR
 GLIOMA-DERIVED()VASCULAR()ENDOTHELIAL()CELL()
 MITOGEN OR FOLLICULO()STELLATE)AND
 PY<1988
 ? rd
 >>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 654.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the
 RD set. ...completed examining records
 S2 11 RD (unique items)
 ? t s2/3,ab,kwic/all

2/3,AB,KWIC/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
 DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
 (c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

07392301 PMID: 3549333
 Evidence of the presence of a specific vascular

endothelial growth factor in fetal *bovine* retina.
 Chen C H; Chen S C
 Experimental cell research (UNITED STATES) Apr
 1987, 169 (2) p287-95, ISSN 0014-4827 Journal
 Code: 0373226
 Contract/Grant No.: EY 05796; EY; NEI
 Document type: Journal Article
 Languages: ENGLISH
 Main Citation Owner: NLM
 Record type: Completed
 The presence of a vascular endothelial cell growth
 factor (*VEGF*) in the retina was reported in a previous
 study. The present experiments show that *VEGF*
 exhibits a pronounced synergism with the
 serum-derived factor and the vascular endothelium
 (VE) effectors in stimulating the proliferation of
 vascular VE cells. *VEGF* shows a chromatographic
 multiplicity with the 25,000-D component as the
 smallest subunit. Mg2+ is the specific divalent cation
 that retains the *VEGF* molecule in the aggregated form
 and enhances the activity, both total and specific. In
 addition, *VEGF* is highly specific for endothelial
 cells and is distinctly different from FGF, EGF, and
 insulin in terms of molecular weight (MW) and cell
 specificity. Under our assay conditions, *VEGF* has no
 stimulatory effect on other cell lines examined,
 including lens epithelial cells, corneal epithelial cells,
 corneal keratocytes, Walker 256 carcinoma, and
 fibroblasts. These findings indicate that *VEGF*
 possesses characteristic properties not reported for
 other growth factors, and that *VEGF* is distinctly
 different from the growth factors isolated from the
 retina in other laboratories. The present study suggests
 that *VEGF* in the retina represents a new type of
 growth factor. The need to employ a highly defined
 assay condition could have eluded the detection of this
 factor in other laboratories.

Evidence of the presence of a specific vascular
 endothelial growth factor in fetal *bovine* retina.
 Apr *1987*,

The presence of a vascular endothelial cell growth
 factor (*VEGF*) in the retina was reported in a previous
 study. The present experiments show that *VEGF*
 exhibits a pronounced synergism with the
 serum-derived factor and the vascular endothelium
 (VE) effectors in stimulating the proliferation of
 vascular VE cells. *VEGF* shows a chromatographic
 multiplicity with the 25,000-D component as the
 smallest subunit. Mg2+ is the specific divalent cation
 that retains the *VEGF* molecule in the aggregated form
 and enhances the activity, both total and specific. In
 addition, *VEGF* is highly specific for endothelial
 cells and is distinctly different from FGF, EGF, and
 insulin in terms of molecular weight (MW) and cell
 specificity. Under our assay conditions, *VEGF* has no
 stimulatory effect on other cell lines examined,
 including lens epithelial cells, corneal epithelial cells,

corneal keratocytes, Walker 256 carcinoma, and fibroblasts. These findings indicate that *VEGF* possesses characteristic properties not reported for other growth factors, and that *VEGF* is distinctly different from the growth factors isolated from the retina in other laboratories. The present study suggests that *VEGF* in the retina represents a new type of growth factor. The need to employ a highly defined assay condition could have eluded the detection of...

; Animals; Cations, Divalent; *Cattle*; Cell Division--drug effects--DE; Endothelial Growth Factors; Endothelium--drug effects--DE; Growth Substances--pharmacology--PD; Mitogens

2/3,AB,KWIC/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

07303850 PMID: 3788561

Studies on the vascular permeability factor of *bovine* and human platelets.

Imura J

Acta pathologica japonica (JAPAN) Sep *1986*, 36
(9) p1347-57, ISSN 0001-6632 Journal Code: 0372637

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

The vascular permeability factors (VPFs) of *bovine* and human platelets were studied on the vascular permeability activity in the skin of unanesthetized rabbits. By continuous Urografin or sucrose density gradient method, subcellular organelles were separated from both *bovine* and human platelets as four fractions. Acid extract prepared from each fraction was used as a provocative for the production of inflammation. After intradermal injection, the alpha-granule extract alone provoked an obvious vascular permeability activity. In skin sites responding to the injection, high concentration of the *bovine* *VPF* induced a monophasic response with time, though both human and low concentration of *bovine* VPFs brought about nearly the same biphasic response. On quantitative analysis of the vascular permeability activity, chromatoscanner method was applied for the first time to the estimation of exuded dye. It was confirmed that the method attains to satisfactory results corresponding to those by the common dye-extraction method. We assume that the *bovine* and human platelets may play a role in inflammation by releasing the *VPF* during the aggregation and adhesion of the cells to each other as well as to the endothelium in association with migration.

Studies on the vascular permeability factor of *bovine* and human platelets.

Sep *1986*,

The vascular permeability factors (VPFs) of *bovine*

and human platelets were studied on the vascular permeability activity in the skin of unanesthetized rabbits. By continuous Urografin or sucrose density gradient method, subcellular organelles were separated from both *bovine* and human platelets as four fractions. Acid extract prepared from each fraction was used as a provocative for the production of inflammation. After intradermal injection, the alpha-granule extract alone provoked an obvious vascular permeability activity. In skin sites responding to the injection, high concentration of the *bovine* *VPF* induced a monophasic response with time, though both human and low concentration of *bovine* VPFs brought about nearly the same biphasic response. On quantitative analysis of the vascular permeability activity, chromatoscanner method was applied for the first time to...

...exuded dye. It was confirmed that the method attains to satisfactory results corresponding to those by the common dye-extraction method. We assume that the *bovine* and human platelets may play a role in inflammation by releasing the *VPF* during the aggregation and adhesion of the cells to each other as well as to the endothelium in association with migration.

; Animals; Blood Platelets--ultrastructure--UL;
Cattle; Centrifugation, Density Gradient; Microscopy, Electron; Rabbits; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors

2/3,AB,KWIC/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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07283203 PMID: 3779805

Immunocytochemical localization of S-100 protein in stellate cells (*folliculo*-*stellate* cells) of the adenohypophysis in the monkeys *Macaca irus* and *Cercopithecus aethiops*.

Girod C; Trouillas J; Raccourt M; Dubois M P

Cell and tissue research (GERMANY, WEST) *1986*,
246 (2) p237-42, ISSN 0302-766X Journal Code:
0417625

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

With the use of an antibody against *bovine* S-100 protein, it was possible to reveal a characteristic cell type in the pars distalis and the pars tuberalis of the monkey *Macaca irus*. In the adenohypophysis of *Cercopithecus aethiops*, labeled cells were present in the pars distalis, pars tuberalis, and pars intermedia. These cells, so-called *folliculo*-*stellate* cells, were found in all pituitaries studied. Surprisingly, an antibody against human S-100 protein did not label the stellate cells of the adenohypophysis. However, in *Macaca irus*, this antibody gave a strong positive reaction with various other cell types (interstitial cells of the pineal gland,

Muller cells of the retina, autonomic ganglionic cells, glial cells of the central nervous system, Schwann cells, Bergmann glia of the cerebellum, fat cells, reticular cells of lymphoid organs). By use of double immunoenzymatic labeling, it was evident that stellate cells are spatially related either to somatotropes, prolactin cells, "corticotropes", or to glycoprotein-containing cells. Thus, a specific relationship to a particular endocrine-cell type could not be observed.

Immunocytochemical localization of S-100 protein in stellate cells (*folliculo*-*stellate* cells) of the adenohypophysis in the monkeys *Macaca irus* and *Cercopithecus aethiops*.

1986,

With the use of an antibody against *bovine* S-100 protein, it was possible to reveal a characteristic cell type in the pars distalis and the pars tuberalis of the monkey *Macaca irus*. In the adenohypophysis of *Cercopithecus aethiops*, labeled cells were present in the pars distalis, pars tuberalis, and pars intermedia. These cells, so-called *folliculo*-*stellate* cells, were found in all pituitaries studied. Surprisingly, an antibody against human S-100 protein did not label the stellate cells of the adenohypophysis. However...

2/3,AB,KWIC/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

07156528 PMID: 3522185

Chromophobe cells and their significance as folliculostellate cells in the pars distalis adenohypophysis in *cattle*]

Chromophobe Zellen und ihre Bedeutung als *folliculo*-*stellate* Zellen in der Pars distalis adenohypophysis beim Rind.

Gasse H; Schwarz R

DTW. Deutsche tierärztliche Wochenschrift (GERMANY, WEST) May 7 *1986*, 93 (5) p224-8, ISSN 0341-6593 Journal Code: 7706565 Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: GERMAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Chromophobe cells and their significance as folliculostellate cells in the pars distalis adenohypophysis in *cattle*]

Chromophobe Zellen und ihre Bedeutung als *folliculo*-*stellate* Zellen in der Pars distalis adenohypophysis beim Rind.

May 7 *1986*,

Descriptors: *Cattle*--anatomy and histology--AH; *Cytoplasmic Granules*--ultrastructure--UL; *Pituitary Gland, Anterior*--cytology--CY

2/3,AB,KWIC/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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06613803 PMID: 6383619

Granulated *folliculo*-*stellate* cells and growth hormone cells immunostained with anti-S 100 protein serum in the pituitary glands of the goat.

Shirasawa N; Yamaguchi S; Yoshimura F

Cell and tissue research (GERMANY, WEST) *1984*, 237 (1) p7-14, ISSN 0302-766X Journal Code: 0417625

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Goat pituitary glands were immunohistochemically studied with antisera for *bovine* S-100 protein, rat LH beta, FSH, TSH beta, prolactin, ovine GH, and porcine ACTH1-39 by use of the superimposition technique on adjacent sections. *Folliculo*-*stellate* (F-S) cells were divided into two categories on the basis of ultrastructural properties: One consisted of a mass of agranular cells in which the pseudolumina were equipped with microvilli and cilia. Elongate gap junctions were often observed among these cells. The other was a group of granulated cells with or without pseudolumina. In this group the gap junctions were shown to be disintegrated. The dense granules 150-250 nm in diameter began to accumulate in the cells. However, neither type of these F-S cells was immunostained for S-100 protein. On the other hand, numerous polygonal, elongate, irregular or stellate cells containing S-100 protein were distributed throughout the gland. Most of them were immunohistochemically identical with the GH cells laden with the secretory granules 250-450 nm in diameter, but some of them were identical to TSH and prolactin cells which immunostained faintly for S-100 protein. This appears to be the first demonstration of GH cells intensely immunostained for S-100 protein.

Granulated *folliculo*-*stellate* cells and growth hormone cells immunostained with anti-S 100 protein serum in the pituitary glands of the goat.

1984,

Goat pituitary glands were immunohistochemically studied with antisera for *bovine* S-100 protein, rat LH beta, FSH, TSH beta, prolactin, ovine GH, and porcine ACTH1-39 by use of the superimposition technique on adjacent sections. *Folliculo*-*stellate* (F-S) cells were divided into two categories on the basis of ultrastructural properties: One consisted of a mass of agranular cells in which the...

2/3,AB,KWIC/6 (Item 1 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts
(c) 2004 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

01774257 CAB Accession Number: 862284350

Chromophobe cells and their importance as follicule-stellate cells in the posterior adenohypophysis of *cattle*.

Original Title: Chromophobe Zellen und ihre Bedeutung als *folliculo*-stellate Zellen in der Pars distalis adenohypophysis beim Rind.

Gasse, H.; Schwarz, R.

Tierärztliche Hochschule, Bischofsholer Damm 15, 3000 Hannover 1, German Federal Republic.

Deutsch Tierärztliche Wochenschrift vol. 93 (5): p.224-228 Publication Year: 1986 --

Language: German Summary Language: english

Document Type: Journal article

Light and electron microscopic examination of the distal part of the adenohypophysis of *cattle* revealed chromophobe cells that were comparable with the *folliculo*-stellate cells described in other species. their possible role is discussed. (8 photomicrographs). 22 ref.

Chromophobe cells and their importance as follicule-stellate cells in the posterior adenohypophysis of *cattle*.

Original Title: Chromophobe Zellen und ihre Bedeutung als *folliculo*-stellate Zellen in der Pars distalis adenohypophysis beim Rind. --

Light and electron microscopic examination of the distal part of the adenohypophysis of *cattle* revealed chromophobe cells that were comparable with the *folliculo*-stellate cells described in other species. their possible role is discussed. (8 photomicrographs).

ORGANISM DESCRIPTORS: *cattle*

BROADER TERMS: *Bos*;

1986

2/3,AB,KWIC/7 (Item 1 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-Eplus

(c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

00476896 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 87A0452906

FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E Studies on biochemical analysis of vascular permeability factors from *bovine* and human platelet .ALPHA.-granules.

ASHIHARA YOSHIHIRO (1); IMURA JOJI (1);

HOSHIKAWA NARIYOSHI (1); NIINO HITOSHI (1);

SHIRASAWA KENJIRO (1)

(1) Kyorindai I

Ketsueki to Myakkan(Blood & Vessel), *1987*,

VOL.18,NO.1, PAGE.26-31, FIG.4, TBL.1, REF.12

JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0127BAO ISSN NO: 0386-9717

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 577.112.016

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF

PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: Vascular permeability factor (*VPF*) was extracted from human and *bovine* platelet .ALPHA.-granules and partially purified by ion exchange and gel filtration chromatographies. Human and *bovine* VPFs were cationic proteins, and these isoelectric points were 9.2 and 8.8, respectively, by electric-focusing technique. The human *VPF* was mainly localized into the fraction of approximate Mw. of 30,000 by gel filtration (G-75). On the other hand, the *bovine* *VPF* was localized into the fraction, an estimated Mw. 140,000 by gel filtration (S-300). After purification by G-75 gel filtration, permeability activity of *bovine* *VPF* was 1,300.MU./mg of protein. The stability of VPFs was also studied after a variety of treatments. These VPFs were activated at 50-60.DEG.C and extremely stable to a temperature up to 80.DEG.C. They were also stable on exposure to acid or alkaline (pH1.3-12), but inactivated by pepsin or 2-mercaptoethanol treatment.(author abst.)

Studies on biochemical analysis of vascular permeability factors from *bovine* and human platelet .ALPHA.-granules.

, *1987*

ABSTRACT: Vascular permeability factor (*VPF*) was extracted from human and *bovine* platelet .ALPHA.-granules and partially purified by ion exchange and gel filtration chromatographies. Human and *bovine* VPFs were cationic proteins, and these isoelectric points were 9.2 and 8.8, respectively, by electric-focusing technique. The human *VPF* was mainly localized into the fraction of approximate Mw. of 30,000 by gel filtration (G-75). On the other hand, the *bovine* *VPF* was localized into the fraction, an estimated Mw. 140,000 by gel filtration (S-300). After purification by G-75 gel filtration, permeability activity of *bovine* *VPF* was 1,300.MU./mg of protein. The stability of VPFs was also studied after a variety of treatments. These VPFs were activated at...

...DESCRIPTORS: *cattle*;

...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: *Bos*;

2/3,AB,KWIC/8 (Item 1 from file: 203)

DIALOG(R)File 203:AGRI5

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01168648 AGRIS No: 86-087723

Chromatophobe cells and their significance as *folliculo*-stellate cells in the *bovine* pars distalis adenohypophysis (Chromophobe Zellen und ihre Bedeutung als *folliculo*-stellate Zellen in der Pars distalis adenohypophysis beim Rind)

Gasse, H. (Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover

(Germany, F.R.). Anatomisches Institut); Schwarz, R.

Journal: Deutsche Tierärztliche Wochenschrift, 1986, v. 93(5) p. 224-228

Language: German Summary Language: German,

English

Chromatophobe cells and their significance as
folliculo- *stellate* cells in the *bovine* pars distalis
adenohypophysis (Chromophobe Zellen und ihre
Bedeutung als *folliculo*- *stellate* Zellen in der Pars
distalis adenohypophysis beim Rind)
1986

Descriptors in English: ANATOMY; ANIMAL
ANATOMY; ANIMALS; ARTIODACTYLA; BODY
PARTS; BOVIDAE; BOVINES; *CATTLE*; DOMESTIC
ANIMALS; ENDOCRINE GLANDS; FEMALE ANIMALS;
GLANDS; LIVESTOCK; MAMMALS; MEAT ANIMALS;
MILK YIELDING ANIMALS; RUMINANTS; SKIN
PRODUCING ANIMALS; VERTEBRATES;

2/3,AB,KWIC/9 (Item 1 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07310259 Genuine Article#: C4246 Number of
References: 22 Title: CHROMOPHOBE CELLS AND
THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AS *FOLLICULO*-
STELLATE CELLS IN THE *BOVINE*
PARS-DISTALIS ADENOHYPOPHYSIS Author(s):
GASSE H; SCHWARZ R
Corporate Source: HANOVER SCH VET MED,INST
ANAT,BISCHOFSHOLER DAMM 15/D-3000
HANOVER 1//FED REP GER/
Journal: DEUTSCHE TIERARZTLICHE
WOCHENSCHRIFT, *1986*, V93, N5, P 224-228
Language: GERMAN Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: CHROMOPHOBE CELLS AND THEIR
SIGNIFICANCE AS *FOLLICULO*- *STELLATE*
CELLS IN THE *BOVINE* PARS-DISTALIS
ADENOHYPOPHYSIS , *1986*

2/3,AB,KWIC/10 (Item 1 from file: 444)
DIALOG(R)File 444:New England Journal of Med.
(c) 2004 Mass. Med. Soc. All rts. reserv.

00102652
Copyright 1986 by the Massachusetts Medical Society

Tumors: Wounds That Do Not Heal: Similarities
between Tumor Stroma Generation and Wound Healing
(Seminars in Medicine of the Beth Israel Hospital,
Boston)

Dvorak, Harold F.
The New England Journal of Medicine
December 25, *1986*; 315 (26),pp 1650-1659
LINE COUNT: 00681 WORD COUNT: 09406

1986;

TEXT

...these three steps (Fig. 3). *Figure 3. Tumor-Host Cell
Interactions That Regulate Fibrinogen Influx,
Extravascular Coagulation, Fibrin Deposition, and Fibrin
Turnover in Solid Tumors. *VPF* denotes vascular
permeability factor *. **FIGURE OMITTED**
Increased Permeability of the Tumor Microvasculature
to Plasma Proteins
Permeability to plasma proteins is strikingly enhanced
in tumor microvasculature...

CITED REFERENCES

...a study with hydrocortisone and antimacrophage serum.
Am J Pathol 1975; 78:71-100.
19. Bach R, Nemerson Y, Konigsberg W. Purification and
characterization of *bovine* tissue factor. J Biol Chem
1981; 256:8324-31. 20. Karparkin S, Holmsen H.
Biochemistry and function of platelets. In: Williams
WJ, Beutler E, Erslev...

2/3,AB,KWIC/11 (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.
(c) Format only 2004 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

3710850
Derwent Accession: 1989-130047
LitAlert Accession: P2003-52-21 **See File 670 for
Litigation Utility
C/ Recombinant avipox virus and method to induce an
immune response ; INOCULATING HOST WITH
SYNTHETIC GENETIC ENGINEERED PATHOGEN
Inventor: Paoletti, Enzo, Delmar, NY
Assignee: Health Research, Inc. (02), Albany, NY
Health Research Inc (Code: 11684)
Examiner: Stone, Jacqueline M. (Art Unit: 184)
Assistant Examiner: Crouch, Deborah
Law Firm: Curtis, Morris & Safford

Publication			Application Filing	
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Date
----- Main Patent				
US 5505941	A	19960409	US 92918278	
19920722	Division	US 4722848	A 19880202	US
84622135	19840619	Continuation	US 5174993	A
19921229	US 90537890	19900614	Continuation	
Abandoned		US 88234390	19880823	CIP
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19860729	US 82446824	19821208	CIP	US
4769330	A 19880906	US 81334456	19811224	
Pending		US 537890		

Disclaimer Date: 20091229

Fulltext Word Count: 18687

Abstract:

The present invention provides a method for inducing an immunological response in a mammal or avian host to a pathogen by inoculating the mammal or avian host with a synthetic recombinant avipox virus modified by the presence, in a non-essential region of the avipox genome, of DNA from any source which codes for and expresses an antigen of the pathogen. The present invention further provides a synthetic recombinant avipox virus modified by the insertion therein of DNA from any source, and particularly from a non-avipox source, into a non-essential region of the avipox genome.

Summary of the Invention:

...pathogen; the turkey influenza hemagglutinin gene, the antigen of a pathogenic avian virus other than an avipox virus; the gp51,30 envelope gene of the *bovine* leukemia virus, a mammalian virus; the fusion protein gene of the Newcastle disease virus (Texas strain), an avian virus; the FeLV envelope gene of the...

...Kieny et al., Nature 312, 163-166 (1984). The turkey influenza hemagglutinin gene is described by Kawaoka et al., Virology 158, 218-227 (1987). The *bovine* leukemia virus gp51,30 env gene has been described by Rice et al., Virology 138, 82-93 (1984). The fusion gene of the Newcastle disease...

Description of the Invention:

...cell were added and the mixture inoculated onto 60 mm dishes containing a primary CEF monolayer. 0.7 ml of Eagles medium containing 2% fetal *bovine* serum (FBS) was also added at this time. The plates were incubated at 37[degree(s)] C. for 2 hours, after which an additional 3...In further experiments, the recombinant viruses vFP-2 and vFP-3 were inoculated into *cattle* by several different routes...

...All the *cattle* were revaccinated with 8 log[sub]10 TCID[sub]50 at day 55 post-inoculation and exhibited an anamnestic response to the rabies antigen. In the booster revaccination, all *cattle* were inoculated subcutaneously except No. 1421, which was again inoculated intramuscularly. RFFI titers were determined on days 55, 57, 63, 70, 77, and 86. The *Cattle*, cats, and rabbits were also inoculated intradermally with known amounts of fowlpox virus and scabs were collected from the animals after about a week. These...wing web puncture with a double needle used for commercial vaccination of poultry with fowlpox virus. Approximately 2 ul containing 6X10⁵ pfu of *vPF*-11 was given to each bird. The older birds were bled before vaccination, and all birds were bled prior to challenge and two weeks later...entire gene lacking the immunosuppressive region was designated vFP-32. Both recombinants have been shown to express the appropriate gene product by immunoprecipitation using a *bovine* anti-FeLV ...virus. Progeny of the recombinant were

plated on CEF monolayers and recombinant virus selected by means of a Betagalactosidase linked Protein-A immunoscreen using a *bovine* anti-FeLV commercial polyclonal serum (Antibodies, Inc., Davis, Calif.). Positive staining plaques were selected and subjected to four rounds of plaque purification to achieve a...
CONSTRUCTION OF AVIPOX VIRUS RECOMBINANTS EXPRESSING THE GP51,30 ENVELOPE (ENV) GENE OF *BOVINE* LEUKEMIA VIRUS (BLV...viruses. Progeny of the recombination were plated on appropriate cell monolayers and recombinant virus selected by a beta-galactosidase linked Protein A Immunoscreen and a *bovine* anti-FeLV serum (Antibodies, Inc., Davis, Calif.). Preliminary results suggest that the FP25.8K promoter can regulate the expression of foreign genes in poxvirus recombinants...

Non-exemplary or Dependent Claim(s):

...3. A method as in claim 1 wherein the antigen is selected from the group consisting of rabies G antigen, gp51,30 envelope antigen of *bovine* leukemia virus, FeLV envelope antigen of feline leukemia virus and glycoprotein D antigen of herpes simplex virus...
...wherein the DNA codes for and expresses an antigen of a pathogen of a mammal selected from the group consisting of dogs, cats, mice, rabbits, *cattle*, sheep and pigs...

...any one of claims 7 or 8 wherein the antigen is selected from the group consisting of rabies G antigen, gp51,30 envelope antigen of *bovine* leukemia virus, FeLV envelope antigen of feline leukemia virus and glycoprotein D antigen of herpes simplex virus...
...wherein the DNA codes for an expresses an antigen of a pathogen of a mammal selected from the group consisting of dogs, cats, mice, rabbits, *cattle*, sheep and pigs...

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